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contractions of the muscle and then an imperfect tetanus. This paper bears on the question whether these first reactions of the recovering muscle are due to changes in the muscle or in the nerve during the experiment. The work was done on dogs and the simple method was used of comparing the reaction of the muscles on recovery from curare first, when the nerve was continuously stimulated during the interval preceding recovery and next when it was not so stimulated. Under both conditions the muscle reacted in the same way, and it was therefore concluded that the peculiar reactions were independent of any changes in the nerve due to stimulation, and were muscle phenomena only.

Twelve Lectures on the Structure of the Central Nervous System, for Physicians and Students. By DR. LUDWIG EDINGER. Second revised edition, with 133 illustrations, pp. 230. Translated by W. H. Vittum, M. D., edited by C. Eugene Riggs, M. D. Philadelphia and London. F. A. Davis, 1890.

It has long been felt among those interested in these matters that a translation of the "*Zehn Vorlesungen*," or as it was rechristened in the second edition "*Zwölf Vorlesungen*," of Edinger would facilitate instruction in the finer anatomy of the nervous system in this country. The gentlemen who have made the English version have been conservative in all matters. The nomenclature is that of the English anatomies. No notes are added to the original, and the same illustrations appear in the English that are to be found in the German edition. The English book has more pages owing to the use of larger type and a somewhat smaller page. The contents of Edinger's original book is already familiar and it needs only to be added that the second edition contains some results of the author's studies in the comparative anatomy of the brain, especially that of the fibre tracts; these results have on several occasions been reviewed in this JOURNAL. This translation forms probably as compact, consecutive and practically useful a treatment of the subject as we have in English.

Macroscopic Vocabulary of the Brain with Synonyms and References. Prof. B. G. WILDER.

This pamphlet, which appears so far as we can judge *sumptibus auctoris*, was presented at the last meeting of the Association of American Anatomists held in Boston, Dec. 29, 1890. It contains something over 200 terms which the author recommends for use in the macroscopic description of the brain. They are for the most part mononymic paronyms (*i. e.* words adopted into a modern language without essential change) arranged in alphabetical order and followed by references to standard publications where they are defined by use.

II.—PSYCHIATRY.

RECENT LITERATURE OF GENERAL PARALYSIS.

By WILLIAM NOYES, M. D.

PRODROMAL STAGE AND EARLY DIAGNOSIS.

The Early Stage of General Paralysis. CHARLES F. FOLSOM, M. D. Transactions of the Association of American Physicians, September, 1889, and the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 1889, CXXI, p. 349.

Dr. Folsom's article deals with a stage of general paralysis that has been very little touched on in the books; and the asylum physician rarely,